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Library Receives Moldenhauer Bequest Of Music Manuscripts

Holograph of the full score of the sextet in Act II of La Bohème *by Giacomo Puccini is part of the Moldenhauer Bequest.*

A bequest of Hans Moldenhauer has resulted in the greatest composite gift of music materials ever to be received by the Library's Music Division.

Consisting of a large quantity of autograph music manuscripts, letters, and documents spanning the history of musical creativity from the 12th century to modern times, the gift becomes a part of the Moldenhauer Archives at the Library of Congress. These archives were established in April 1987 by an earlier gift from Dr. Moldenhauer, who died in October 1987, and were previously

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supplemented with major manuscripts of Johannes Brahms acquired in 1988 from Mary Moldenhauer, his widow.

With this bequest, Dr. Moldenhauer also established the Moldenhauer Archives Foundation at the Library of Congress.

Hans Moldenhauer, pianist, teacher, author, and founder of the Moldenhauer Archives for the study of music history from primary sources, arrived in Spokane, Wash., on July 5, 1939. The previous year he had emigrated to the United States from his native Germany, where he had been born in Mainz in 1906. Soon after arriving in the United States, he began his search for a place to settle permanently. As an expert alpinist, he was attracted to the mountainous regions of the country and chose to make Spokane his home. During World War II he served in the U.S. Mountain Troops. Upon his return to Spokane he became the first student under the G.I. Bill at Whitworth College, from which he graduated in 1945 with a bachelor's degree in music. In the same year, he received an honorary doctorate in music from Boguslawski College of Music in Chicago. In 1946, the Spokane Conservatory, which he had founded in 1942, was incorporated as an educational institution. He received a doctorate in musicology from Chicago Musical College, Roosevelt University. His doctoral thesis, *Duo-Pianism,* was published in 1950 and today remains the only published work on the literature for two pianos.

In the early 1950s he was diagnosed as having retinitis pigmentosa, a degenerative disease of the retina, which slowly led to total blindness. As he could no longer see well enough to read music, he and his late wife Rosaleen devoted themselves full-time to collecting and writing pursuits. The collection they amassed has become one of the greatest archives of primary source materials in music ever assembled.

Among the treasures of the Moldenhauer Archives in the Library of Congress are:

(1) A copy, in his characteristically fast and flowing hand, by Ludwig van Beethoven of the trio and sextet, principally vocal parts with accompaniment sketched in, from Act II of Mozart's *Don Giovanni,* probably made as a study for the composition of the ensemble numbers in *Fidelio* and therefore dating from 1803 to 1805. Beethoven admired Mozart greatly but could not himself conceive of composing an opera to the libretto of *Don Giovanni.* He is supposed to have said of it: "Art, which is sacred, should never be degraded to serve as a pretext for so scandalous a subject." Nevertheless, this extraordinary manuscript attests to his admiration for Mozart's genius both as a musician and a dramatist.

(2) The holograph full score of Ernest Bloch's *Schelomo,* Hebraic Rhapsody for Violoncello and Large Orchestra. This is one of the major works for solo instrument and orchestra of the 20th century. It was inspired by Ecclesiastes: "I have seen all the works that are done under the sun, and behold, all is vanity and vexation of spirit . . . . Vanity of vanities, all is vanity." This manuscript joins the nearly comprehensive collection of Bloch holographs in the Library of Congress.

(3) The holograph manuscript of Frédéric Chopin's *Prelude* for Piano in A flat (op. Posth., B.86). Authentic holographs of Chopin are rare, there being many copies by his pupil, Julian Fontana, which, until recently, have been mistaken as Chopin's own manuscripts. This holograph of the *Prelude,* which dates from 1834, is, according to noted Chopin authority Arthur Hedley, "one of the most interesting authentic Chopin manuscripts in the United States. It will be useful to American musicologists as another standard by which to judge of the authenticity of such documents."

(4) The holograph of César Franck's *Prélude, Choral et Fugue* for piano solo. This is one of the major solo piano works of the late 19th century, and one of the most notoriously difficult. It was given its first performance by the famous virtuoso, Mlle. Marie Poitevin, in 1885 and it is from this manuscript that she performed. Franck's dedication to her appears at the end.

(5) A signed autograph letter of George Frideric Handel to Charles Jennens, in English. Jennens, recently described by Christopher Hogwood as "Handel's arrogant, irascible collaborator" and called by his contemporary, Dr. Samuel Johnson, "a vain fool crazed by his wealth. . . verily, an English 'Solyman [sic] the Magnificent,' " was the author of the librettos for Handel's *Messiah* and *Saul,* among other works. This letter, one of the very few in which Handel discusses musical matters, describes specifications for an organ to be built by the well-known organ builder, Richard Bridge, for Jennens' restored residence in Gopsall.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Information Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

(6) Holograph of Felix Mendelssohn's arrangement, unpublished, of the overture to *Elijah* for two pianos. Sir George Grove and Alfred Einstein regarded *Elijah* as the greatest oratorio of the 19th century. This arrangement served both as the working draft and as the finished copy for use in performance.

(7) Holograph of two pages, full score, of the sextet from Giacomo Puccini's *La Bohème* showing extensive revisions in both the vocal and instrumental parts. This manuscript provides an interesting, detailed look at the composer working on his most famous opera.

(8) The holograph, full score, of a major section of the coronation scene from *Boris Godunov* in Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov's orchestration and arrangement of Modest Mussorgsky's original. Rimsky-Korsakov recalled a concert at which this scene was performed: "The effect achieved was magnificent; and of this, it would seem, even those of Mussorgsky's admirers were convinced who had been ready to accuse me of spoiling his works, because of the alleged conservatory learning I had acquired—learning that ran counter to the freedom of creative art—for example, Mussorgsky's harmonic incoherence." There is no doubt that Rimsky-Korsakov's revisions violated the original in several important ways. He changed its dramatic intent through shifting the focus from the tragedy of the Russian people to the personal tragedy—more suited to grand opera—of Boris Godunov. Furthermore, he corrected idiosyncrasies of Mussorgsky's musical style that we now recognize as significant characteristics of his genius. On the other hand, there is no doubt either that Rimsky-Korsakov's revision of *Boris Godunov* is a masterpiece in its own right, and probably saved the work from serious neglect in its time except by a small number of devoted enthusiasts who could not have brought it to its position of international prominence in the operatic repertory.

Hans Moldenhauer

Some composers are represented by numerous manuscripts that are individually and collectively of great historical and musical interest. The Arnold Schoenberg collection contains many important documents, including an unpublished composition not reported in the complete published catalog of his works by Josef Rufer. It will receive its world premiere at the Library's Coolidge Auditorium.

Another major collection is that of Anton von Webern. Dr. Moldenhauer, perhaps best known as the preeminent authority on Webern, is the author, with his wife Rosaleen, of the massive biography *Anton von Webern: a Chronicle of His Life and Work* (New York, 1979) which received ASCAP'S Deems Taylor Award. While a great portion of Webern manuscripts were transferred to the Paul Sacher Foundation in Basel, Switzerland, a very significant collection of Webern holographs and documents have come to the Library as part of the Moldenhauer bequest.

The following is a sampling from a list of composers, musicians, and literary figures who are represented in the several thousand items ranging from single pages of documents to extensive manuscripts of works in full score: George Auric, Johann Sebastian Bach, Jean Barraqué, Béla Bartók, Ludwig van Beethoven, Vicenzo Bellini, Hector Berlioz, Georges Bizet, Ernest Bloch, Pierre Boulez, Anton Bruckner, Charles Burney, Feruccio Busoni, John Cage, Emmanuel Charbrier, Luigi Cherubini, Frédéric Chopin, Eugène d'Albert, Lorenzo da Ponte, Luigi Dallapiccola, Claude Debussy, Leo Delibes, Frederick Delius, Antonin Dvořák, Manuel de Falla, Gabriel Fauré, César Franck, Giovanni Gabrielli, Federico Garcia Lorca, Roberto Gerhard, George Gershwin, Mikhail Glinka, Christoph Willibald Gluck, Leopold Godowsky, Edvard Grieg, Charles Gounod, George Frideric Handel, Eduard Hanslick, Franz Josef Haydn, Hans Werner Henze, Paul Hindemith, Charles Ives, Otto Klemperer, Edouard Lalo, György Ligeti, Franz Liszt,

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CD-ROM Technology: An Issue at ALA in Automation and Reference

Automation and its role in libraries has been a major concern at the American Library Association conferences for years, but until now the focus has been limited mostly to bibliographic control and circulation issues. Times have changed and burning issues in reference now also center in the use of automation in the reference environment and particularly concern the growth of CD-ROM (Compact Disc-Read-Only Memory) products in reference.

More than ten major conference sessions were held on reference and automation at the ALA annual conference in New Orleans, July 8-13, and these included such topics as teaching CD-ROM; the impact of CD-ROM technology in reference; whether or not to invest in a public catalog on CD-ROM; how automation has affected the reference desk; and the growth of the concept of "libraries without walls," that is, the ability of researchers to access bibliographic information or library materials and plan reference strategies from terminals in their offices or homes.

In addition to the formal presentations, photographs and handouts at sessions showed how university and public libraries are coping with teaching users about CD-ROM technology, informing users of the differences or similarities between paper and machine-readable reference publications, training staff, and dealing with equipment failure or the lack of funds to purchase equipment.

The exhibits also featured new technologies and overflowed with vendors and publishers who displayed, taught, and promoted the latest interactive catalogs and CD-ROM products.

Since the Library of Congress reference staff is having to cope with the rapid growth of automation in its reading rooms just as in other libraries, most Library of Congress conference participants closely followed these issues—talking with their colleagues from other states, and with publishers, dealers, and vendors. They came back to the Library of Congress with ideas for improved automated reference service in the Library's reading rooms.

The Library of Congress currently has a variety of CD-ROM reference resources available in the Social Science, Science, Microform, and Machine-Readable Collections reading rooms and Info-Trak in the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room. Many of these locations also have automated work stations for reference librarians, that provide access not only to commercial products—such as *Books in Print*, *Ulrich's Periodicals Directory*, and *Dissertation Abstracts*—but also to outside databases, the Library of Congress' automated systems, and word processing functions. This multipurpose automated work station concept will also be featured in the Main Reading Room when it reopens in 1989.

The CD-ROM medium offers a large capacity for storage of data. One 5¼ CD-ROM disc can store the information contained on the equivalent of 275,000 printed pages or 1,500 floppy disks. While the medium is durable and reliable, CD-ROM is presently limited to storing information. Writing on a disc is still fairly far off, though the WORM (write once, read many) disc is promised for the very near future. CD-ROM master discs are also expensive to make, though their replication is inexpensive. And, although standards are emerging, there remains a bewildering array of formats and access software.

Finally, each CD requires an individual work station. There are no "juke boxes" available for multiple access to discs, and probably there will not be for another two years at least. Some libraries, however, are experimenting with stringing together or networking up to 20 individual CD-ROM readers, and it seems to be working, as long as the CD-ROM products share the same access software.

One significant challenge which must be addressed by managers is how to train staff. In addition, the use of CD-ROMs requires a great deal of interaction between the users and the reference staff, as well as someone to monitor the discs and equipment. Despite these drawbacks, most speakers at ALA were optimistic and, in fact, enthusiastic about the incorporation of CD-ROMs into the reference environment. The following are overviews of several sessions on CD-ROMs.

One session, "Optical Disc Technology—And All That Jazz," offered a historical introduction to CD-ROM and addressed the difficulties and benefits of integrating CD-ROM technology into reference service. Another session, presented by the Reference and Adult Services Division (RASD) Catalog Use Committee, and titled "Walk, Run or Flee? Optical Disc Catalogs," was a panel presentation focusing on the use of CD-ROM Public Access Catalogs (PAC). Karl Beiser, library systems coordinator, Maine State Library, reviewed the CD-ROM PACs offered by commercial vendors, including Brodart, CLSI, Gaylord, General Research, Library Corporation, Marcine, and OCLC. He was particularly impressed with Library Corporation's "Intelligent Catalog." In weighing the decision to go with a CD-ROM PAC, he emphasized that the advantages are cost (less expensive than online catalogs) and transferability (data captured from one can easily be transferred to another). Their disadvantages include (1) a lack of currency: few vendors are willing and even fewer libraries are able to pay for updates more frequently than once a month; (2) an inability to integrate PACs with the library's online functions, such as

circulation, cataloging, and acquisition; (3) limited storage capacity: a CD-ROM cannot store the catalog of a large research library; and (4) slow response time, though Beiser knows of none which are unacceptably slow. [Note: Even though it is obvious that the Library of Congress would probably not use CD-ROMs for its main catalog, since it is so large, possibilities for CD-ROM catalogs at the Library of Congress include the reference collections in all the Library's reading rooms and a database, for example, of current publications, which could serve as a backup when the online systems are down.]

Mr. Beiser was followed by Kevin Hegarty, director of the Tacoma (Washington) Public Library which, in cooperation with a commercial vendor, developed its own CD-ROM PAC. The Tacoma Public Library consists of the main library and seven branches. It contains more than 600,000 volumes in its collections and serves a population of over 150,000. Mr. Hegarty told his audience that his library first attempted to contract for the creation of an online catalog, but after investigation and negotiation, discovered that no system that it could afford would satisfy its needs. It then turned to the possibility of developing a CD-ROM PAC with the assistance of a commercial vendor. The library's collection was already captured in a machine-readable format, and that information was transferred to CD-ROM. Fifty work stations were ordered for use throughout the system, and that number will eventually grow beyond 75. Mr. Hegarty reported that the library suffered a nearly total hardware failure, but as a whole the program must be considered a rousing success.

Mr. Hegarty was followed by David Andresen of the Washington Library Network (WLN), who discussed what WLN feels is its phenomenally successful LaserCat program. LaserCat is a union catalog of the holdings of 380 U.S. and Canadian libraries, and contains more than 2.4 million MARC records. LaserCat is being used successfully by small public libraries, major research libraries, and all types of libraries in between because each installation can be tailored to the Library's specification, so that it either accesses only the individual library's holdings or the entire union list. Best of all, it is inexpensive. Although the updates are issued only quarterly, participating libraries can use the WLN network online to update information found on the LaserCat.

Another program, titled "Managing CD-ROM Products in the Library," was led by Nancy Crane, head of reference, University of Vermont. For more than a year, the University of Vermont library has been operating an Automated Reference Center (ARC) which contains four microcomputer stations for online searching (Wilsonsearch, BRS, DIALOG, Dow Jones) and six stations devoted to various reference tools in the CD-ROM format (nine Wilsondiscs, ERIC, PsychLIT, and AGRICOLA). Ms. Crane detailed her experience and that of her staff with learning and using the CD-ROM reference and research tools. Both staff and the public needed considerable training. In addition to classroom training, the staff was given the opportunity of using the materials in the ARC setting for a week prior to its opening. A schedule of classes for new student and faculty users was devised and implemented, but it quickly became apparent that the users preferred hands-on tutorials to classroom instruction. The Automated Reference Center is open at all times the library is open, but has limited access-room and is monitored constantly by a technician who dispenses individual discs and responds to minor hardware problems. Reference librarians are available nearby to respond to questions concerning search strategies and research needs.

Nancy Crane reported that in the light of the past year she felt the introduction of the CDs had been an unqualified success. In the near future the library is planning to remove some of the CD work stations from the ARC and to place them adjacent to the printed reference products, a plan that the Library of Congress is considering presently.

John Regazzi, WILSONLINE, noted that there is tremendous potential for use of CD-ROMs in the reference and research fields. Wilson's response to the criticism of lack of currency, one frequently made at the conference, is to link the use of the CD-ROM with Wilson's online databases.

The session, "Automation at the Reference Desk," presented by the Machine-Assisted Reference Section of RASD, included an analysis of problems which stem from the growth of automation, among them being: (1) experts in defined areas are coming into existence with no one else having their knowledge; (2) the need for new or updated job descriptions; (3) the requirement for more off-desk time to learn new systems; (4) how to find space for enough terminals; (5) what exactly *is* a reference desk these days? (6) who will boot terminals and change printer cartridges? (7) how to deal with refiguring a reference area that includes multiple formats; (8) how to convince publishers that librarians need a CD-ROM jukebox developed now, not in several years; (9) developing solutions for hiding unsightly cords and cables; and (10) should paper and machine-readable sources be placed near one another or should the machine products be placed in a separate area nearer to the reference desk?

Whatever solution a library uses in its implementation, Jim Crooks, University of Michigan, urged that libraries develop signage and

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Report from the Special Libraries Association, Annual Conference, Denver, June 11–16

The theme for the Annual Conference was "Expanding Horizons; Strategies for Information Managers"; 4,635 participants registered for the conference and 242 exhibitors demonstrated their wares in 330 booths in the exhibit hall. Instead of concentrating on the traditional monographs and serials, there was an emphasis in many sessions on CD-ROM technology (Compact Disc-Read-Only Memory), online databases, conservation treatments for special collections, and microformatting both in black and white and in color.

Library of Congress Open Forum: "The Library of Congress in the 21st Century: A Discussion with the Management Planning Committee"

Ellen Hahn, chair of the Management and Planning Committee of the Library of Congress, summarized the work of the MAP Committee and discussed its reason for studying the present activities and future goals of the Library of Congress. Her presentation was followed by questions and suggestions from the participants, who represented many different types of libraries. It was suggested that the Law Library of the Library of Congress become a national legal resource. Another participant suggested that the Library establish an Information Science Research Center. Many librarians wanted access to MUMS and Scorpio from their own libraries. State librarians wanted online access to research papers of the Library's Congressional Research Service. It was also suggested that the role of the Library of Congress should be to establish standards for the library community. Margaret Chisholm, president of ALA, insisted that professional personnel recruited by the Library of Congress be the best available in the profession. It was brought out during the discussion that many libraries do not feel free to discuss problems with the Library of Congress. State agencies did not know that they could come to the Library of Congress for answers. An SLA brochure about the Library of Congress and its services to other institutions was suggested as a possible answer to these problems. The meeting concluded with the recommendation that a continuing dialog be started between the large library associations and the Library. It was felt that the Library of Congress should form a partnership with the professional library community and provide easy access to its many unique services.

General Session I

Michael Annison, president, The Westrends Group, gave the keynote address, "Where are we going? The impact of future trends on the library/information profession."

The speaker suggested that rapid change has overtaken society in so many different spheres that most people have been unable consciously to absorb the new trends in their environment. Some of these recent events are the stock market crash on "Black Monday," October 19, 1987; the changes in real estate where foreclosures equal in number the construction of new homes; the lack of support for public schools because 72 percent of the children in the population do not attend them; and the changes in family structure as only 11 percent now fall into the traditional structure of husband, wife, and two children. In addition, institutions such as banks, retail stores, food brokers, and the automotive industries have begun to offer nontraditional services to their clients who now are faced with a bewildering array of choices.

Questions posed by the public have put added pressure on the library and information community, which must find new ways to serve its clientele faced with global communications.

Mr. Annison predicted that manufacturing in Outer Space will soon be a reality, particularly in the steel and pharmaceuticals industries. Men and women will be equal in the workplace because physical strength will no longer be a deciding factor. Superconductors will change energy supplies, and there will be more reliance on food from the ocean. Technique will be more important than technology in future years.

The United States is experiencing a shift from being an industrial-based to being an information-based economy, according to Mr. Annison. Land was significant in an agricultural society and capital was crucial in the industrial society. Now information has become the most significant commodity in today's world, he said. The United States is shifting from a national economy to a global economy. Therefore information must also be sought globally. What does quality in information mean? It is doing the appropriate thing correctly the first time. Errors mean loss of money in an environment where faster, more accurate information is needed, he observed.

The production-driven economy has become a consumer-driven economy, Mr. Annison said. When recent social developments are analyzed, it becomes apparent that there is a trend toward persons doing things for themselves, he said. There is a tendency towards deinstitutionalization of health care and education. The role of today's librarian is to help persons do things for themselves. In the past librarians have given too many services—at this point they must decide which services they will

provide. They must also decide which services can be provided free of charge in the future and which might be provided under a fee-for-service arrangement, he said. Which services in which formats are the future? The multiple-option society must think more about its choices, he said. Vendors, librarians, and users are interacting during SLA Conferences to find answers to these questions.

The cost of technological innovations is going down, Mr. Annison said. All automation hardware will become smaller and more accessible, he predicted. The technologies of the future will expand horizons. During the current generation, hierarchies have changed into networks. Using these networks, ideas are exchanged both formally and informally. Librarians must embrace a different view of the future, Mr. Annison said. The present production mentality must be changed into helping persons to do things for themselves, he said. The perception of the importance of the librarian and information manager must also be changed. Organizations cannot build a strategic vision of their goals if they lack information on the trends of the present. In the past, the role of the information manager was not understood or properly appreciated in a commercial or technical environment. This faulty vision must be changed if an organization tries to keep up with today's rapidly changing world, Mr. Annison said.

Museums, Arts and Humanities Division Program: "The Old West as It Really Was—Picture Collections in Denver"

Erick Paddock, curator, led a tour of the Colorado Historical Society's collection of 300,000 photographs, which includes the famous William Henry Jackson collection of Western subjects, such as Indian tribes, mining, railroads, ranching, and lumbering. These photographs are being cataloged using two Wang terminals and dBase IV software. Data elements include accession numbers, title, medium, and condition codes. The glass negatives have been individually foldered, and are stored on polyurethane-coated wood shelves. The Historical Society keeps 100,000 photographs in a subject file protected by manila envelopes with cross references marked on the covers. All vintage prints, cyanotypes, collotypes, and ambrotypes have been removed and replaced by copyprints. Photograph albums are kept in acid-free boxes, and color film is stored in frost-free refrigerators.

An introduction was also provided to the Western History Department of the Denver Public Library. This is a special library, within a public library, devoted to the United States west of the Mississippi, with emphasis on the Rocky Mountain region. One of its heavily used collections consists of railroad photographs taken by Otto C. Perry, a local amateur. Another popular collection consists of records and memorabilia of Buffalo Bill's Wild West shows, which can be searched using a detailed finding aid. The *Rocky Mountain News* has donated its photographs to the library up to the year 1987. The files are an invaluable source for topical subjects. The Western History Department has a surprising collection of original oil paintings devoted to the Rocky Mountain region. It will become available to public viewing when the library moves to more spacious quarters.

During the annual business meeting William J. Welsh, Deputy Librarian of Congress, was elected Honorary Member of SLA. A lively discussion on the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Library Awareness Program was followed by the passing of a resolution to oppose, clearly and publicly, the FBI's Program and to request that the FBI end it promptly.

The Museums, Arts and Humanities Division met for a conference wrap-up session in order to plan programs for the 80th Annual Conference in New York City June 10–15, 1989. The theme of the conference will be, "User and Information Dynamics: Managing Change."

—Renata V. Shaw

Guide to Japanese Colleges and Universities

The Library of Congress has acquired a copy of the second and latest edition (1987) of *Japanese Colleges and Universities: A Guide to Institutions of Higher Education in Japan* compiled by the Association of Intertional Education, Japan (Tokyo, Japan: Maruzen Co., c 1987, 711 p.; $50).

The work lists 95 national, 36 local public, and 334 private colleges and universities, in that order. It also provides brief information on each institution, concerning its unique features; the size of its faculty, student body, and libraries; its undergraduate and graduate programs; its foreign student admission requirements; its research facilities; and where to obtain further information. Appended at the end are an index by subject majors, lists of school fees, Japanese Government and university scholarships and fellowships, and Japanese language courses. Included at the beginning are a brief description of higher education in Japan and statistics on foreign students in Japan.

Information in the first edition (1985) has been updated and information on private universities and colleges has been incorporated in this edition. In view of the growing interest among American students in studying in Japan, this guide may be of particular use in schools and colleges, as well as public libraries, in providing information on such matters as scholarships and admission requirements.

—Yoshiko Yoshimura

CD-ROM *(Cont. from p. 369)*
handouts to guide the user. A recent study at the University of Michigan showed that users prefer paper handouts over "help" screens.

It was also generally agreed that most computer furniture is not designed to meet the needs of users, some not leaving space for a user to take notes or to have user manuals placed by the machine. Other day-to-day problems include printer jams and failures, screen glare, the need for regular cleaning of disk drives, temperature control problems in computer areas (usually set too low for human comfort), security of discs, surge protectors, the proliferation of menus, and the situation with sound baffles on printers: if they are installed, they are not used.

Another session titled, "Teaching CD-ROM," echoed many of the same thoughts but focused more on specifics, such as what to teach in training sessions, examples of good signage, charts and handouts in the CD-ROM area, and warnings to stay away from "libraryese" when writing flipcharts and user guides.

Finally, one of the most interesting sessions occurred in a small group portion of the session "Libraries Without Walls," in which Constance Miller, Indiana University, discussed the problem with new technologies of moving from theory to practice. She stressed the factor of resistance to change and emphasized that innovations do not sell themselves, but must be strongly endorsed by the "change governor," usually the boss. What she called change agents are the early endorsers of new technology, who learn the benefits of it and are able to convince other colleagues that the change is good. They become models and influence their peers positively. Ms. Miller concluded by emphasizing that change and growth are slow and painful for all involved.

Impressed with that good advice, Library of Congress managers and staff in reference fields returned with renewed energy, determined to implement technological changes successfully.

—Suzanne Thorin and Larry Boyer

Music *(Cont. from p. 367)*
Albert Lortzing, Witold Lutoslawski, Heinrich Marschner, Felix Mendelssohn, Darius Milhaud, Wolfgang Mozart, Otto Nicolai, Jacques Offenbach, Johann Pachelbel, Niccolo Paganini, Krzysztof Penderecki, Giovanni Battista Pergolesi, Cole Porter, Francis Poulenc, Henri Pousseur, Sergei Prokofiev, Giacomo Puccini, Maurice Ravel, Ottorino Respighi, Wallingford Riegger, Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov, Gioacchino Rossini, Anton Rubenstein, Camille Saint-Saëns, George Sand, Arnold Schoenberg, Franz Schubert, Robert Schumann, Andrés Segovia, Dimitri Shostakovich, Jan Sibelius, Bedřich Smetana, Karlheinz Stockhausen, Johann Strauss, Igor Stravinsky, Germaine Tailleferre, Piotr Ilych Tchaikovsky, Georg Philipp Telemann, Ernst Toch, Giuseppe Verdi, Richard Wagner, Anton von Webern, Frank Wedekind, Kurt Weill, Iannis Xenakis, and Gioseffo Zarlino.

The first project to be funded by the Moldenhauer Archives Foundation, according to the bequest, is the publication of an illustrated book based primarily on the Moldenhauer Archives in the Library of Congress and secondarily on the Moldenhauer Archives in other institutions. The book, to cover the history of Western music, will be published by the Library of Congress as a memorial to Rosaleen Moldenhauer, Dr. Moldenhauer's second wife, who died in 1982. Thereafter, the funds in the Moldenhauer Archives Foundation are to be used to augment the archives, publish books and facsimiles based on the archives, and commission new musical compositions based on material in the archives.

AMERICAN TREASURY

PRODUCED BY CBS NEWS
IN ASSOCIATION WITH
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

This week's question, drawn from the CBS News "American Treasury" series, broadcast each weekday at 3:57 p.m. (EDT) on the CBS Television Network, is:

In Ancient Rome, the distance of a mile was 1,000 paces, or 5,000 feet. When did this change and why?

The answer to last week's question is:

Spanish coins were used in early America. The Spanish dollar coin was worth eight reals. Merchants often made change by literally cutting coins into smaller pieces because they were worth their weight in silver. When cut in four, each of the smaller quarter pieces was worth two reals, or "two bits" in popular slang.

CDS Publications

Ongoing Publications

The following publication is now available from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20541.

New Serial Titles: A Union List of Serials Held by Libraries in the United States and Canada. ISSN 0028-6680. July 1988 (360 p.) Annual subscription for 1988 is $375.

STAFF NEWS

Door Prizes Add to Family Day Fun

Among the door prizes to be drawn on Family Day are: lunches for two at Yolanda's, Hawk and Dove, and Jenkins Hill; gift certificates from Giant Food, Hechinger's, Peoples Drug, and The Trover Shop; merchandise from Dana Robins and Moon Blossoms and Snow; a haircut from Bubbles; a sports watch from Capital Sports; a centerpiece from Capitol Hill Florist; champagne from Gandel's; a Redskins photo from Congressional Photo; two tickets to *Antony and Cleopatra* at the Folger Shakespeare Theatre; and T-shirts from the Library's Center for the Book. To be eligible for the drawings, just pick up your free tickets and attend. Tickets are available in the Information Office, Room LM 103, for **Family Day—September 24—1 to 5 p.m.**

Parking Applications Due September 23

The Library Support Services Office (LSSO) is conducting its semiannual review of parking space assignments for employees' passenger vehicles

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Online Users Look at Automation at the Library of Congress

"Looking Forward—Automation at the Library of Congress" was the theme of a program sponsored by the Online Users Group on May 24 and presented by Herbert Becker, director of the Automated Systems Office (ASO). Topics included the Strategic Information Systems Plan (SISP), current ASO automation projects, and the future development of automation in the Library of Congress.

Mr. Becker first discussed the importance and activities of the SISP planning effort within ASO, and how it fits in with other planning efforts at the Library. With nearly half of the Library's staff working daily with online automated systems, a strategy for charting the future of automation is necessary. SISP is a framework which aids top management in deciding about automation priorities and relates the Library's information systems to overall Library activities. SISP includes an organizational model based on a comprehensive analysis of the Library as an organization, including its mission, goals and objectives. The results of this analysis are called the Library Enterprise Plan and Enterprise Model.

When the Information Systems Planning Team completed its SISP report with recommendations in July 1987, it could only anticipate some of the changes now under way at the Library. With the arrival of a new Librarian of Congress and the initiation of the Management and Planning (MAP) Committee charged to create a vision for the Library into the next century, automation priorities and strategies at the Library are being readjusted using the SISP process. There is considerable convergence of strategies developed by SISP and the MAP Committee.

As a long-range tool, SISP has produced a framework for future automated systems development. Two primary areas of focus are development of a system to support utilization of the Library's human resources more effectively, and the development of systems which will replace out-of-date bibliographic input, update, and retrieval automated systems with newer, more flexible technology.

Mr. Becker also stressed the importance of ASO support of current automated systems at the Library with emphasis on maintenance and reliable performance. Correction of problems in MUMS, SCORPIO, and COPICS will continue, but these systems will be "frozen." Limited improvements will be made to software to ensure performance and reliability until replacement systems are in production, and no enhancements in the functionality or capabilities of these systems will be made. Some examples of performance improvements are the splitting of MUMS computer processing regions to improve response time and the plan to upgrade the existing mainframe in the next fiscal year, to help with online response time.

Mr. Becker described improvements to be made in the utilization of ASO resources, including an ASO staff reorganization. There will be increased emphasis on systems analysis and the use of development teams. It is intended that a higher level of analysis will be undertaken by ASO analysts and other Library staff and that systems users will become involved earlier in defining requirements and planning systems.

Programmers and systems analysts will be grouped into teams which will improve the "bench strength"

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of ASO's human resources. An Information Technology Center will be formed to provide support and help in the use of microcomputer hardware and software. Local area networks and digital switch technology will be used to permit more distributed or decentralized processing and connectivity with systems in and outside the Library.

Mr. Becker listed some of the other major development projects under way. There is continuing work with new automated acquisitions, serials management, and collections management systems. Access to collections is a high priority theme of SISP and the MAP Committee. The other theme of sha.ing data is implicit in the Linked Systems Project (LSP) which is based on computer-to-computer communication. The automation of the production of bibliographic publications such as the *Handbook of Latin American Studies,* is another approach to increasing awareness and access to the Library collections.

A major thrust is the replacement of the current MUMS, SCORPIO, and COPICS systems with newer systems which will have greater user friendliness and will improve access to the Library's collections through utilization of advances in technology. This "resystemization" will not be done all at once, but in a gradual, incremental fashion.

Objectives for future au.omation development were identified by Mr. Becker. These are the use of more vendor-supplied and supported software to reduce the amount of original program code to be written, and the use of new technologies such as "intelligent" work stations and local area networks. There will be increased emphasis on distributed processing and the use of innovative techniques such as

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Nathalie Delougaz Earns Federal Service Award

Ben R. Tucker, chief, Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy (left); Henriette D. Avram, assistant librarian for Processing Services; Nathalie Delougaz; and Lucia J. Rather, director for cataloging.

Nathalie Delougaz, bibliographic specialist in the Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, recently completed 25 years at the Library of Congress and received a 25-year Federal Service Award pin in recognition of her service.

Ms. Delougaz was born in Saint Petersburg (now Leningrad) and following the Russian Revolution was brought by her parents to Paris as a child. She was educated at the University of Paris, specializing there in law and English studies.

She emigrated to the United States in 1942, entering the country at Baltimore, Md., where she was immediately pressed into service as a translator for other new arrivals.

She earned a degree in librarianship at the University of Chicago, and worked for several years at the University of Chicago Library. She then joined the staff of the Library of Congress as head of the Slavic Languages Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, in 1950.

In 1952 she left the Library to go to Israel, where she set up a library school at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and then taught cataloging and general reference there. She learned Hebrew in order to take on this assignment. In 1958 she became head of the Foreign Language Cataloging Division of the library of Hebrew University.

In 1965 she returned to the Library of Congress as a descriptive cataloger in the Romance Languages Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, and with her international background was a logical choice by John Cronin (then director of the Processing Department) for involvement in the burgeoning Shared Cataloging Program. During the period 1966–1967 she served successively as director of the Library of Congress field offices in London and in Paris, and in 1967 she returned to Washington to succeed Johannes Dewton as chief of the newly created Shared Cataloging Division. In 1983

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she stepped down from this position to work part-time in the Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy.

Mrs. Delougaz is known for her great interest in people, and in the languages they speak. She reads or speaks many languages, which is a real asset in cataloging. She loves music and is also interested in travel, thereby maintaining contact with many of the friends she has made all over the world.

Margaret P. Wells Serves 25 Years

Margaret P. Wells, supervisor, Projects Unit, Public Services Section, Photoduplication Service, was presented with a 25-year Federal Service Award pin by Norman J. Shaffer, chief of the Photoduplication Service.

Mrs. Wells joined the Photoduplication Service as a projects assistant in October 1968. She was promoted in 1969, 1971, 1976, and to her present supervisory position in July 1983. Over the course of her work in the Photoduplication Service, her stellar performance has been recognized with five Outstanding Performance ratings, two Quality Increases, and a Special Achievement Award.

Mrs. Wells served for five years in the United States Waves as part of her Federal service.

Rosalee Connor Earns 20-Year Pin

Rosalee Connor, senior classifier, Decimal Classification Division, was presented a 20-year Federal Service Award pin by David A. Smith, chief of the division, on August 3.

Mrs. Connor began her career at the Library in 1968 as a searcher in the Card Division. In 1974 she became a filer in the Catalog Management Division, and in 1976, as a Training, Appraisal, Promotion (TAP) Program participant, she assumed a classifier position in the Decimal Classification Division. She is currently a senior classifier specializing in the discipline of history.

In addition to her regular classifying duties, Mrs. Connor, who is hearing impaired, has taught sign language to the division's entire staff, an activity for which she received a Meritorious Service Award in 1978. Mrs. Connor has displayed further leadership in this area through attending meetings of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and serving on the Library's Interim Committee on the Handicapped. Mrs. Connor is also a volunteer tour guide and a member of the Library's Health and Safety Committee.

Staff Activities

John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book, was a panelist on May 25 at "The Image of Print Media and the Problem of Functional Illiteracy in the United States," a symposium sponsored by the U.S. Government Printing Office and the U.S. Department of Education.

David Sommerfield, a senior music cataloger in the music section of the Special Materials Cataloging Division, has been appointed editor of the *ARSC Newsletter* of the Association for Recorded Sound Collections.

Susan Tarr, chief of the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS), and **Dominick Mormino,** supervisor of the CDS Marketing Unit, presented an overview of the *CDMARC Subjects* and gave an update on the development of CDS compact disc-based products to state librarians attending the meeting of the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA) in Washington, D.C., on April 18.

CDMARC Subjects, the first of CDS's CD-ROM products, is an interactive search and retrieval system for using the Library of Congress Subject Headings on a microcomputer with a CD-ROM drive. Most state librarians present indicated that their libraries have CD-ROM equipment, and many have their own catalogs or union catalogs on CD-ROM.

Parking *(Cont. from p. 373)*
and motorcycles. The deadline for receipt of applications is 4:30 p.m., Friday, September 23.

Library staff members who wish to be considered for parking privileges must submit Form 27/55 (rev. 8/86), "Request for Reserved Parking Space," directly to the Library Support Services Office, Room LM G03. Applications received after the deadline will not be considered. Questions regarding the eligibility of a carpool for a parking space should be directed to the Office of the Chief, LSSO, ext. 77512, before the deadline.

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prototyping, pilot tests, improved methodologies, and streamlined documentation.

Mr. Becker concluded with the observation that it requires a delicate balancing act to plan change and also support the critical day-to-day automation operations of the Library. However, with careful planning and extensive user participation, changes can be implemented while maintaining reliable systems to meet the Library's priority needs.

—Gary Huggens

Meetings and Events Around the Library

Monday, September 26
☐"The Scandal of T. S. Eliot," lecture marking the centenary of the poet's birth, Denis Donoghue. Sponsored by the Naomi and Nehemiah Cohen Foundation. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. Free; no tickets required.

Tuesday, September 27
☐ "Women's Jarata Ceremonial Performance in North Central Australia" (with slides and music), Jan Lauridsen, performing arts examiner, Copyright Office. LC Professional Association (LCPA). Room LM 139, 12:10 p.m.

Saturday, October 1
☐ Kyoko Takezawa, violin, and Rohan da Silva, piano. Coolidge Auditorium, 5:30 p.m.

Monday, October 3
☐ Howard Nemerov gives his inaugural lecture as Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry at the Library of Congress. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. Free; no tickets required.

Tuesday, October 4
☐"Rare Columbiana at the Library of Congress" (with slides), Rosemary Fry Plakas, American history specialist, Rare Book and Special Collections Division. LCPA. Room LM 139, 12:10 p.m.

Friday, October 7
☐ Juilliard String Quartet with Gilbert Kalish, piano. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m.

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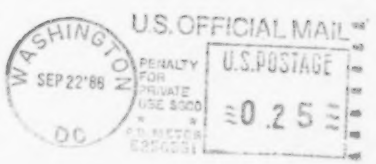

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